#18-17 5-7

LAW OFFICES

#### CRIST, CRIST, GRIFFITHS, BRYANT, SCHULZ & BIORN

A PROPESSIONAL COSPORATION BEO MANILTON AVENUE PALO ALTO, CALIFORINA 84301 TELEPHONE (418) 321-8000

MAY 2 1980

ATTORNEYS FOR Defendant Exidy, Inc.

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# SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

CINEMATRONICS, INC., a California corporation,

Plaintiff.

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v.

VECTORBEAM, a California corporation; EXIDY, INCORPORATED, a California corporation; and DOES 1 through X, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 451437

DECLARATION OF
ROBERT E. SCHULZ
IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION
FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION
Date May 7, 1980
Time 1.30 pm
Dept Dept 17

- I, ROBERT E. SCHULZ, hereby declare:
- That I am an attorney at law, licensed to practice before all the courts of the State of California, and am the attorney for Exidy, Inc.
- 2. That on behalf of Exidy, Inc., I have met with and discussed the various disagreements between Exidy and Cinematronics arising out of the purchase of Vectorbeam with attorney Phillip DeCaro. He indicated he represented Cinematronics in those discussions. Mr. DeCaro sent to me a letter on behalf of Cinematronics appointing an arbitrator

with respect to a dispute involving certain inventory problems.

A copy of this letter is attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

Notwithstanding Mr. DeCaro's acting on behalf of Cinematronics, Cinematronics apparently notified Vectorbeam of its intent to seek a Temporary Restraining Order, by leaving word with Mr. DeCaro, its own attorney (see Declaration of David K. Demergian).

- 3. On April 17, 1980, I caused to be filed the Complaint entitled "Exidy, Inc. vs. Cinematronics, Inc." in Santa Clara County Superior Court, Docket No. 448656. A true copy of said Complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit "B".
- 4. Notwithstanding my prior negotiations with Mr. DeCaro, I was never notified of Cinematronics' intent to seek a Temporary Restraining Order.
- 5. I am representing defendants with respect to a claim of Mr. Gil Levine for breach of an employment agreement. Attached hereto as Exhibit "C" are letters received from Mr. Levine's attorney which describe the claim being made and which indicate that Mr. Pierce, on behalf of Vectorbeam, has specifically reinstated the Employment Agreement after Mr. Levine's voluntary resignation. Mr. Levine's claim is alleged to be \$216,000 plus attorney's fees.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing

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pALO ALTO, CALIF
(818) 381-8000

Law Offices of

Phillip Seymour DeCore
A LAW COMPORATION

EG CIERVOS ROAD PORTOLA VALLEY, CA BAGES YELEPHONE (418) 851-8666

March 28, 1980

Robert E. Schulz 550 Hamilton Ave. Palo Alto, Ca.

> Re: Cinematronics-Exidy Sale and Purchase of Vectorbeam

Dear Bob:

This note will confirm that Eric Hart, C.P.A., of Hart, Chester, C.P.A.'s will be the Cinematronics nominee to attempt to resolve the adjustment claims raised by Exidy under the Purchase Agreement.

I've advised Eric that we did not yet have any C.P.A. nominated by Ewidy.

Very truty yours,

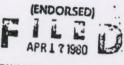
PHILLIP SEYMOUR DECARO

PSD: ag

cc: Cinematronics, Inc. Eric Hart, C.P.A. CRIST, CRIST, GRIFFITHS, BRYANT, SCHULZ & BIORN

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PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94301 TELEPHONE (416) 331-8000



JOHN KAZUBOWSKI, CEN

ATTORNEYS FOR Plaintiff

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

EXIDY, INC., a California corporation,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CINEMATRONICS, INC., a California corporation, DOES 1-100,

Defendants.

No.

448565

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND REFORMATION

Plaintiff alleges:

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (FRAUD)

Y

Exidy, Inc., is and at all times herein mentioned was a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business in Santa Clara County.

II

Cinematronics, Inc., is, and at all times herein mentioned was, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws

of the State of California.

III

By the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement at issue in this action, the parties thereto agreed that venue in an action on said Stock Purchase Agreement would be proper in Santa Clara County.

IV

Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that Phillip S.

DeCaro was at all relevant times herein a shareholder and
director of Cinematronics, Inc. Plaintiff alleges that Jim

Pierce and Thomas B. Stroud, Jr., were at all times herein
officers and directors of Cinematronics, Inc.

V

At all times herein mentioned, Phillip S. DeCaro, Jim Pierce and Thomas B. Stroud, Jr., were authorized and empowered by Cinematronics, Inc., to act, and did act as the agent of Cinematronics, Inc., and each and all of the things herein alleged to have been done by them were done in the capacity of and as agent for said Cinematronics.

VI

Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that at all times herein mentioned each of the defendants was the agent and employee of each of the remaining defendants, and in doing the things hereinafter alleged, was acting within the scope of such agency.

CMS1. CMS1. GRIFFITHS.

MINARI, SCHULZ & BIORNA

A PROFESSIONAL
COMPONATION
POST OFFICE BOX 90
PALO ALTO, CALIF.

VII

Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of defendants sued herein as DOES 1-100, inclusive, and therefore "sues these defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities when ascertained.

VIII

On or about November, 1979, at Sunnyvale, California, plaintiff and defendants, and each of them, entered into a series of negotiations for the purchase of 390,000 shares of common stock representing all of the issued and outstanding shares of Vectorbeam, a California corporation, by plaintiff, from Cinematronics, Inc. Plaintiff was represented by H. Kauffman. Defendant Cinematronics, Inc., was represented by Phillip S. De Caro, an attorney, licensed to practice law in California.

IX

As a result of these negotiations, on or about December 5, 1979, in Santa Clara County, plaintiff, through its officers

H. R. Kauffman and Howell Ivy, and defendant Cinematronics, Inc., through its officers Jim Pierce and Thomas B. Stroud, Jr., executed a Stock Purchase Agreement drafted by defendant

Cinematronics' agent, Phillip S. DeCaro. A copy of said Stock Purchase Agreement is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference. Vectorbeam executed a Corporate Installment Note drafted by defendant Cinematronics' agent, Phillip S. DeCaro in favor of defendant Cinematronics, "

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Inc., in the amount of \$526,942.00, as payment for all of on which plaintiff liable by virtue of its quarantee. the issued stock of Vectorbeam. A copy of said Corporate

Installment Note is attached hereto as Exhibit "B" and

'incorporated herein by reference. The Stock Purchase Agreement provides that in the event of any controversy, claim or dispute between the parties hereto, arising out of or relating to this agreement or any breach thereof, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover from the losing party reasonable expenses, attorney's fees and costs.

¥

Prior to execution of the Stock Purchase Agreement,

defendant Cinematronics, Inc., made a series of false and

fraudulent representations to plaintiff including the following:

- 1. That the financial statements and information on Vectorbeam delivered to plaintiff fairly presented the financial condition of Vectorbeam as of that date and fairly outlined the results of Vectorbeam's operation for the periods indicated, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied.
- That Vectorbeam was not subject to any undisclosed liability or liabilities of any kind, absolute or contingent.
- That Vectorbeam was not a party to any contracts or commitments of any kind except those disclosed in the Stock Purchase Agreement executed on December 5, 1979.
- 4. That the Stock Purchase Agreement accurately and truly reflected the terms of that Stock Purchase Agreement as they

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had been agreed to by the parties to the Stock Purchase Agreement.

- 5. That the inventory of Vectorbeam was accurately valued.
- That Vectorbeam's accounts receivable represented only amounts legitimately believed to be owed to Vectorbeam.
- That Vectorbeam's accounts payable represented only amounts owed by Vectorbeam for goods and services sold and delivered to Vectorbeam.
- 8. That defendant Cinematronics would permit the Corporate by virtue of its guarantee Installment Note, whereby plaintiff/promised to pay Cinematronics \$487,160 in monthly installments of \$35,000, to be subordinated under normal and usual terms to loans made by institutional lenders for inventory and accounts receivable financing.
- 9. That the subsequent adjustments provision contained in the Stock Purchase Agreement (paragraph 6) would protect plaintiff from any liability arising out of plaintiff's reliance on the interim and preliminary financial information, which defendant Cinematronics furnished to plaintiff.

XI

The representations made by defendants, and each of them, were in fact false. The true facts were:

l. The financial statements and information on Vectorbeam delivered to plaintiff did not fairly outline the results of Vectorbeam's operation for the periods indicated. Instead, the financial statements provided materially overvalued inventory and accounts receivable of Vectorbeam, and they failed to disclose contractual liabilities owed by Vectorbeam.

- 2. Vectorbeam was, in fact, subject to material liabilities not incurred in the ordinary course of business, which were not disclosed at any time in the negotiations or in the Purchase Agreement itself. Specifically, an equipment and furniture lease and an automobile lease, copies of which leases are attached hereto as Exhibits "C" and "D" respectively and incorporated by reference, were not disclosed.
- 3. Vectorbeam was, in fact, a party to material contracts and commitments not disclosed in the Stock Purchase Agreement, including an equipment and office furniture lease and an automobile lease. (Refer to Exhibits "C" and "D" attached)
- 4. The Stock Purchase Agreement did not accurately and truly reflect the terms of that Stock Purchase Agreement as they had been agreed to by the parties to the Stock Purchase Agreement. The Stock Purchase Agreement incorporated a provision whereby plaintiff assumed liability on the Gil Levine Employment Agreement, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "E" and incorporated by reference. The inclusion of this provision was directly contrary to the understanding of all parties to the contract.
- 5. The inventory of Vectorbeam was not accurately valued In fact, it was overvalued by an amount believed to be in excess of \$325,000.00.
- 6. Vectorbeam's accounts receivable did not represent only amounts legitimately believed to be owed to Vectorbeam. In fact, it included a debt in the amount of \$19,678.18 which the creditor,

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R. H. Belam Co., had set off against monies owed to said creditor by Cinematronics.

- 7. Vectorbeam's accounts payable did not represent only amounts owed by Vectorbeam for goods and services sold and delivered to Vectorbeam. Rather, they included a debt allegedly owed by Vectorbeam to L & M Sheet Metal Fabricating in the amount of \$14,344.00 for goods not delivered to Vectorbeam.
- 8. Cinematronics has refused and continues to refuse to subordinate the Corporate Installment Note of plaintiff.
- 9. The Subsequent Adjustments provision of the Stock
  Purchase Agreement does not, in fact, protect plaintiff from
  any damages caused by plaintiff's reliance on the interim
  and preliminary financial information.

#### XII

when defendants, and each of them, made the above representations they knew them to be false, and these representations were made by defendants, and each of them, with the intent to defraud and deceive plaintiff and with the intent to induce plaintiff to act in the manner herein alleged.

#### XIII

Plaintiff, at the time these representations were made by defendants, and each of them, and at the time plaintiff took the actions herein alleged was ignorant of the falsity of defendants', and each of their, representations and believed

them to be true. In reliance on these representations
plaintiff was induced to and did execute the above-mentioned
Stock Purchase Agreement and Installment Note referenced above
in paragraph IX. Had plaintiff known the actual facts it
would not have taken such actions. Plaintiff's reliance on
defendants', and each of their, representations was justified
because defendants, and each of them, controlled Vectorbeam
and had access to all of its books and records, and assured
plaintiff that the representations and warranties made were
accurate and true and that it would carry out its contractual
obligations.

#### XIV

As a proximate result of defendants', and each of their, fraud and deceit and the facts herein alleged, plaintiff was induced to execute the above-mentioned Stock Purchase Agreement and to purchase all of the issued and outstanding shares of Vectorbeam for a materially inflated price.

#### XV

As a further proximate result of defendants', and each of their, fraud and deceit, plaintiff became liable on a contract it had expressly refused to accept liability for, became liable for undisclosed liabilities and contracts of Vectorbeam, and assumed liability for goods not delivered to Vectorbeam.

#### XVI

As a further proximate result of defendants', and each of their, fraud and deceit and the facts alleged herein, plaintiff-

was induced to execute the above-mentioned Corporate Installment.

Note in an amount in excess of its real value. By reason of
the facts herein alleged, plaintiff has been damaged in a
,sum not yet ascertained. Accordingly, plaintiff prays leave to
amend this Complaint when said sums are ascertained.

XVII

In doing the acts herein alleged, defendant acted with oppression, fraud and malice, and plaintiff is entitled to punitive damages in the sum of \$250,000.00

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION (NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION)

I

Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs
I through XI, inclusive, of the First Cause of Action.

II

Defendants, and each of them, made these representations with no reasonable ground for believing them to be true.

Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that defendants, and each of them, did not have accurate information upon which to base their representations. At the time of making these representations and at all times thereafter relevant, defendants, and each of them, concealed from plaintiff their lack of information and their consequent inability to make the alleged representations accurately.

III

These representations were made by defendants, and each of

them, with the intention to induce plaintiff to act in the manner herein alleged.

IV

Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs XIII through XVI, inclusive, of the First Cause of Action.

# THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION (REFORMATION)

I

Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs I through VII, inclusive, of plaintiff's First Cause of Action.

II

Prior to December 5, 1979, plaintiff and defendants, and each of them, orally agreed on the terms of the Vectorbeam stock purchase (referenced above in plaintiff's Pirst Cause of Action), and the method of ascertaining the purchase price for plaintiff's purchase of all of the issued shares of Vectorbeam.

III

On or about December 5, 1979, said oral agreements were purported to be put into writings in the form of a Stock Purchase Agreement and a Corporate Installment Note.

Said writings were drafted by defendant's agent, Phillip S. DeCaro, and plaintiff signed said writings in reasonable reliance on Phillip S. DeCaro's representation that said written agreements accurately and actually embodied said

oral agreement, and without knowledge that they did not represent said oral agreement. Plaintiff's reliance on the conformity of the Stock Purchase Agreement to the oral agreement was reasonable in that defendant had orally acquiesced to plaintiff's demand that defendant hold plaintiff harmless on the Gil Levine Employment. Agreement, and defendant had assured plaintiff that the Stock Purchase Agreement would reflect that understanding. Plaintiff's reliance on defendant's assurances that the Promissory Note accurately embodied the agreement of the parties was reasonable due to the fact that defendants, and each of them, alone had access to the total financial, operational and inventory records of Vectorbeam, and the fact that defendants, and each of them, had assured plaintiff orally and in writing that the inventory was accurately valued.

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Said written agreement did not represent said oral agreement to which plaintiff agreed in numerous respects, including the following:

Although plaintiff and defendants, and each of them, had expressly agreed that plaintiff would not assume liability on the Gil Levine Employment Contract, the Stock Purchase Agreement purports to hold plaintiff liable on this employment contract. Further, plaintiff and defendants, and each of them, had expressly agreed that the purchase price paid by plaintiff and embodied in the Corporate Installment Note would be determined on the basis of an accurate inventory valuation; in fact, the inventory was valued at a figure which exceeds the actual value of the inventory by an amount in excess of \$325,000, and the amount of the Corporate Installment Note

fails to reflect this discrepancy.

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perendants, and each of them, knew that said written instruments did not represent the oral agreements and made said representations with the intent that plaintiff rely on them.

VII

Defendants, and each of them, prepared and executed said agreements for the sole purpose of defrauding plaintiff.

#### VIII

Plaintiff discovered said error and thereafter notified defendants, and each of them, of same and asked for a revision of said written agreements to conform to the true agreements, but defendants, and each of them, refused and continue to refuse to consent to said revision.

#### FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

I

Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs I through IX of plaintiff's Pirst Cause of Action.

II

On or about December 5, 1979, plaintiff and defendants, and each of them, entered into a written Stock Purchase Agreement whereby defendants, and each of them, agreed to sell to plaintiff 390,000 shares of the compon stock of Vectorbeam, Inc., a California corporation.

III

Pursuant to the agreement alleged in paragraph II herein, and plaintiff guaranteed Vectorbeam executed/a Corporate Installment Note in the amount of \$526,942.00 in favor of defendant Cinematronics as full payment of the securities. Plaintiff made the first \$35,000 installment payment due under the note when it came due on or about March 1, 1980.

IV

Prior to the payment by plaintiff to defendant Cinematronics of the consideration for the securities as alleged in paragraph III herein, defendant Cinematronics warranted to plaintiff that the Vectorbeam inventory, which is the principal asset of the corporation, was accurately valued in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice consistently applied.

v

In truth and in fact, the Vectorbeam inventory which is the principal asset of the corporation is not accurately valued in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices consistently applied in that it overstated the value of the inventory in excess of \$325,000.00.

VI

As a result of the above-described transaction, plaintiff has suffered damages compensable under Corporations Code, \$ 25501, in an amount unknown at this time. Plaintiff prays leave to amend this Complaint when said sums are ascertained.

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#### FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

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Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs I through IX of plaintiff's Pirst Cause of Action.

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Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs II through III of plaintiff's Fourth Cause of Action.

III

By the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement, defendants, and each of them, disclosed that the sale of securities in question had not been qualified by the California Commissioner of Corporations. By the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement defendants, and each of them, further stated that until such qualification had been obtained, any purported sale of Vectorbeam securities would be void.

IV

Prior to the payment by plaintiff to defendants, and each of them, of the consideration for the securities as alleged in paragraph II herein, defendants, and each of them, warranted to plaintiff that the required consent to transfer had been obtained from the Commissioner of Corporations.

V

In truth and in fact, the required consent to transfer had not been obtained by defendants, and each of them, from the Commissioner of Corporations, and the sale did not

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comply with the provisions of the California Corporate Securities Law of 1968.

VΙ

As a result of the above-described transaction, plaintiff has suffered damages in an amount unknown at this time. Plaintiff prays leave to amend this Complaint when the amount of said damages is ascertained.

#### SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION (BREACH OF CONTRACT)

1

Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs I through IX of plaintiff's First Cause of Action.

II

Plaintiff's duty of performance of the Stock Purchase
Agreement is subject to the express condition that all of
defendants', and each of their, warranties and representations
made in the Stock Purchase Agreement are substantially correct.

III

Plaintiff has performed all conditions, covenants and promises under the contract on his part to be performed except tender of the April 1, 1980 payment in the amount of \$35,000, performance of which was excused on the ground that defendants, and each of their, material breach of the contract excused plaintiff's duty of performance and on the further ground that plaintiff's duty of performance was excused by the

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failure of the express condition that all of defendants', and each of their, warranties and representations were substantially true.

TV

Prior to the filing of this Complaint, defendants, and each of them, breached the Stock Purchase Agreement in several respects, including the following:

- Failure of consideration in that the Vectorbeam inventory which is the principal asset of the corporation was materially over-valued.
- 2. Prior to the filing of this Complaint, defendants, and each of them, further breached the Stock Purchase Agreement by breach of the warranty that all financial statements and information delivered to plaintiff by defendants, and each of them, fairly presented the financial condition of the company as of that date and fairly outlined the results of its operation for the periods listed in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices consistently applied.
- 3. Prior to the filing of this Complaint defendants, and each of them, further breached the Stock Purchase Agreement in that defendants, and each of them, failed and refused and have continued to fail and refuse to agree to permit the subordination of the Corporate Installment Note to inventory and accounts receivable financing by institutional lenders.

V

As a result of defendants', and each of their, breach of

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.5 26 the Stock Purchase Agreement, plaintiff has been damaged in an amount not yet ascertained. Plaintiff prays leave to amend this Complaint when said sums are ascertained.

#### SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

I

Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs I through IX of plaintiff's First Cause of Action.

11

By the terms of the above-mentioned Stock Purchase Agreement defendants, and each of them, warranted that the financial statements and information delivered to plaintiff fairly present the financial condition of the company as of that date and fairly outline the results of its operations for the periods indicated, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Said Stock Purchase Agreement further provides for arbitration in the event that plaintiff believes that adjustments to the purchase price are necessary because of overstatement of accounts the technique of the purchase payable and/or significant inventory shortages due to physical shortages, not write-downs for obsolescence.

III

An actual controversy has arisen and now exists relating to the rights and duties of the parties herein in that plaintiff contends that the arbitration clause of the Stock Purchase

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Agreement is invalid and unenforceable for the reason that
it fraudulently omits to provide a remedy for the most
significant discrepancy in the financial statements - overvaluation
of inventory based on obsolescence. Defendants, and each of
them, dispute this contention and assert that said fact does,
not affect the validity of said arbitration provision of the
Stock Purchase Agreement.

IV

Plaintiff desires a judicial determination of its rights and duties, and a declaration as to which party's interpretation of the Stock Purchase Agreement is correct.

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Such a declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time in order that plaintiff may ascertain his rights and duties.

## EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION (INDEMNITY)

Ţ

Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs I through IX of plaintiff's Pirst Cause of Action.

II

Said Stock Purchase Agreement purports to hold plaintiff liable on the Gil Levine Employment Agreement.

III

That incidental to the Stock Purchase Agreement plaintiff and defendants entered into a written agreement, a copy of which

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is attached hereto as Exhibit "F" and made a part hereof, whereby defendant promised to indemnify plaintiff and hold him harmless from liability on the Gil Levine Employment Contract. "

IV

That on or about March 17, 1980, Gil Levine made a claim . against Vectorbeam and plaintiff herein arising out of said employment agreement.

Plaintiff has tendered to plaintiff the defense and indemnification of said claim, but defendant has refused to defend and/or indemnify plaintiff herein.

VI

Plaintiff has been forced to incur, has in fact incurred. and will continue to incur, attorney's fees and costs in defending the action of Gil Levine. When the exact and full amount of such fees and costs becomes known to plaintiff, it will move to amend this Complaint to state such amount.

VII

Plaintiff desires a judicial declaration that defendant is obliged to defend and indemnify plaintiff herein, and should plaintiff suffer any costs or expenses hereby, plaintiff be awarded judgment against defendant in a like sum.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays judgment as follows:

- For compensating damages according to proof.
- 2. For punitive damages in the sum of \$250,000.00
- 3. For attorney's fees.

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5. That the Stock Purchase Agreement be reformed to whow the real intent of the parties.

- 6. That the Corporate Installment Note be reformed to show the true intent of the parties.
- That plaintiff be awarded such other and further relief as is just and reasonable under the circumstances.
- 8. For a declaration that the arbitration provision of the Stock Purchase Agreement is void and of no force and effect.
- 10. For a declaration that defendant Cinematronics is obliged to defend and indemnify plaintiff herein against any claims made under the Gil Levine Employment Agreement.

Dated: April 17, 1980.

CRIST, CRIST, GRIFFITHS, BRYANT, SCHULZ & BIORN

RODERT E. SCHULZ

Robert E. Schulz Attorneys for Plaintiff

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### PETTIT & MARTIN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

THE TRANSAMERICA BUILDING

TWENTY-FIRST FLOOR

(413) 434-4000

March 17, 1980

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THE WELLS FARSO SULDING 131 PARK CENTER PLAZA SUTE SOS SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA SS113 1650 ASSAUR

-

Mr. H. R. Kauffman President Vectorbeam/Exidy 33441 Central Avenue Union City, California 94587

Re: Gil Levine

Dear Mr. Kauffman:

We represent Mr. Gil Levine. He has informed us of a dispute that he has with you concerning his employment contract. This dispute concerns the termination of Mr. Levine's employment by you.

This letter is our formal demand for arbitration of this dispute in accordance with the terms of Mr. Levine's employment contract. Please have your attorney contact us to discuss the selection of arbitrators as provided for by that contract as soon as possible.

If we do not hear from you within 15 days from the date of this letter, we will assume that you have refused to arbitrate this matter and will seek a court order to compel such arbitration in accordance with Section 1281.2 of the California Code of Civil Procedure.

Very truly yours,

Robert H. Cassel

RMC:laj

cc: Gilbert Levine

C-1

April 9, 1980 Mr. Jim Pierce President Cinematronics, Inc. 1466 Pioneer Way, Suite 6 El Cahon, CA 92020 Re: Gil Levine Dear Mr. Pierce: As you know, this office represents Exidy and Vectorbeam. We have recently received a letter from an attorney for Mr. Gil Levine, a copy of which I enclose. As I believe you are aware, an indemnification agreement was entered into at the time of the Stock Purchase Agreement whereby Cinematronics agreed to defend and indemnify Vectorbeam and Exidy from any claim arising out of the Levine employment agreement. Please consider this letter a tender of the defense of this claim and a request to be indemnified from Mr. Levine in this matter. Very truly yours, CRIST, CRIST, GRIFFITHS, BRYANT, SCHULE & BIORN Robert E. Schulz COI Phillip De Caro w/enclosure enclosure bcc: Leslie Hauser 6-2

Section 2 and 1 an

### PETTIT & MARTIN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

THE TRANSAMERICA BUILDING

SOO MONTGOMERY STREET

TWENTY-FIRST FLOOR

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94111

(415) 434-4000

April 11, 1980

#### THE REAL PROPERTY.

1600 MARRACHARITTS AVENUE N. W. WARHINGTON D. C. 80086

BOAS CENTURY PARK EAST LOS ANGELES CAUFORIAN SCOST TELES 191955 FEIGLE LEA

THE WELLS FARSO BLILDING 181 PARK CENTER PLAZA BUTTE BUG BAN JOBE, CALIFORNIA 98118

OF COUNTRY

Robert E. Schulz, Esq. Crist, Crist, Griffiths, Bryant, Schulz & Biorn 550 Hamilton Avenue P.O. Box 90 Palo Alto, CA 94301

Re: Gil Levine

Dear Mr. Schulz:

This is in response to your letter dated April 8, 1980 to Mr. Robert M. Cassel. In that letter you claimed that Mr. Levine's employment contract with Vectorbeam has been terminated by a letter of resignation dated October 4, 1979.

We disagree with your conclusion concerning the October 4, 1979 letter. Mr. Levine did tender that letter to James Pierce, the Chairman of the Board of Vectorbeam. Mr. Pierce, however, refused to accept that resignation. Instead, he agreed to a modified business plan for Vectorbeam and, indeed, increased Mr. Levine's salary. Accordingly, Mr. Levine continued to remain employed by Vectorbeam pursuant to his contract.

You may confirm these facts if you wish with Mr. Pierce. In any event, we still intend to take this matter to arbitration. Please contact me within the next week to begin the selection of arbitrators. If I do not hear from you, we will petition for an appropriate order from Superior Court.

Very truly yours,

PETTIT & MARTIN

Charles B. Klinedinst

CBK: rdh

cc: Gilbert J. Levine Robert M. Cassel, Esq.